Solid Front Cooperation
Behind the Guns!

Nippon Times

Smash All Obstacles and
Come Out Victorious

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TOJO EXPLAINS ASIA CHARTER BEFORE SOLONS

Seeks to Bring to Realization Ideals Upon Which Empire Is Founded, Dr. Ota Told

NOT A PIECE OF STRATEGY

War Prosecution, Liberation Of Asia First Prerequisites to Construction

The Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia seeks to bring to realization the ideals upon which the Japanese Empire was founded, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo testified in reply to an interpellation of Dr. Masataka Ota, Shizuoka, in the course of Saturday's plenary session of the House of Representatives Budget Committee.

Dr. Ota, an authority on financial affairs, wanted to know (1) what exactly was the policy animating the Empire for the establishment of common prosperity relations among the nations of Greater East Asia on the keynote of the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia and (2) what was the policy in the concrete for the fulfillment of the principle of economic prosperity enunciated in the same Declaration.

The Prime Minister declared, in his turn, that (1) the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia was of the nature of a political offensive, it is true, but it was not a political warfare: it simply clarifies the great ideals upon which the Empire was founded and expresses the ideals shared by the various nations of Greater East Asia, (2) not one person among the 100,000,000 people of this country has any doubt as to the aim of the War of Greater East Asia but it must be thoroughly elucidated so that in meditating it the morale of the people may be heightened, and (3) it must not be forgotten that, as stated in the preamble to the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia, prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia and liberation of Greater East Asia from the Anglo-American yoke are the essential prerequisites to everything that is to be done.

Text of Tojo's Reply

A stenographic record of Prime Minister Tojo's reply follows:—

"The Joint Declaration of which Dr. Ota has spoken may be interpreted as a political offensive. But it must be made positive in nature. When a nation is at war, she must fight with everything that she can lay hold of and must strike at the enemy with initiative in everything. A formidable accumulation of such initiatives will eventually defeat him. Diplomacy naturally is part of this offensive. The political measures based on the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia must certainly be pursued along that line.

"There is, however, one point I wish to clarify so that there will be no misunderstanding among the people. The Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia is not a piece of political warfare. It is simply an enunciation of the great ideals on which our Empire was founded and the ideals shared by us with all the other nations of Greater East Asia. Perhaps, on the basis of foreign ideologies the Declaration may be construed as a piece of strategy. But the essential nature of that supreme act was not strategic but purely and simply a statement of the ideals spontaneously animating the nations of Greater East Asia severally and in common. We must enforce the measures called for that Declaration in such a way that there will be no misunderstanding among the people on this score.

Must Drive Home War Aim

"We must drive home our war aim in accordance with the foregoing principle so that we may wage a robust ideological warfare. As regards the general drift of the opinions expressed by Dr. Ota, I am, on the whole, in agreement. The Government, as you are aware, is disposing of all concrete matters in accordance with the principles set forth in the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia. The spirit of the Declaration has ever animated us in our relations with Manchoukuo, in our so-called New China Policy, in our dealings with Thailand, in the independence of Burma, in the independence of the Philippines and in the participation of the peoples of occupied areas in the government of their own countries. The giant

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Crown Prince Sees Exhibition of Plants At Science Museum

His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince was pleased to visit the Science Museum at Uyeno on Saturday morning, leaving the Crown Prince's Palace at 9:30 a.m. For more than two hours, His Imperial Highness inspected the exhibits and was pleased to listen intently to the various explanations respectfully proffered by the persons in charge. His Imperial Highness manifested special interest in the specimens of rare plants and animals from New Guinea, which were gathered by the expedition of the museum members sent to the region. His Imperial Highness left the museum at 11:30 a.m.

PEERS' COMMITTEES GET BILLS TO STUDY

Eight Measures Presented to Plenary Session and Explained by Ministers

Eight bills were brought up and referred to committees in the plenary session of the House of Peers Saturday.

The House met at 10:05 a.m. and at once entered into discussions of the agenda. First to be taken up was

(1) Bill amending the Workers' Annuity Insurance Act, presented by the Government. Welfare Minister Dr. Chikahiko Koizumi explained the reasons for presenting the bill and it was referred to a special committee.

(2) Bill amending the North China Development Corporation Act and the Central China Advancement Corporation Act, presented by the Government, was next brought up. Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki explained the reasons for presenting the bill and it was turned over to a special committee.

(3) Bill amending the Central Depository of Agriculture and Forestry Special Financing and Compensation Act, framed by the Government was next brought up, together with

(4) Bill amending the Silk Price Stabilization Measures Act Repeal Sericultural Control Act, also presented by the Government. Agriculture and Commerce Minister Tatsuo Yamazaki explained the purport of these bills and they were referred to a special committee.

(5) Bill amending Coal Distribution Control Act, framed by the Government.

(6) Bill amending Industrial Adjustment Funds Disposal Act, also framed by the Government, were together brought up. After State Minister Nobusuke Kishi had explained their purport they were referred to a special committee.

(7) Bill amending the Shipping Personnel Act, presented by the Government, and

(8) Bill amending the Postal Life Insurance Act, presented by the Government, were together brought up and explained by Transportation and Communications Minister Yoshiaki Hatta, after which they were turned over to a special committee.

The House adjourned for the day at 10:35 a.m.

LT.-GEN. TSUKUSHI DIES; FUNERAL RITES MONDAY

Distinguished Himself in Russo-Japanese War; Retired In 1930

Lieutenant-General Kumashichi Tsukushi passed away at his Suginami home Friday night at the age of 82. Funeral services will be held on Monday at the Aoyama Funeral Hall.

The late Lieutenant-General Tsukushi, who was a well-known authority on fortress artillery, was father-in-law of Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada.

Upon graduation from the Military Academy, he joined the General Staff and during the Russo-Japanese War he rendered meritorious services at Port Arthur.

Subsequently, he was appointed chief of the Army Ordnance Bureau, Inspector-General of Heavy Artillery and later Director-General of the Army Technical Headquarters. After his retirement from the Army in 1930, he was appointed Privy Councillor of Manchoukuo.

SALIENT POINTS ON WAR ISSUES AIRED IN HOUSE

Japan's Goal to Build Up Greater East Asia Explained by Prime Minister Tojo

FOOD SUPPLY ASSURED

Agriculture and Commerce Minister Testifies: Kaya Talks on Taxation

Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, Agriculture and Commerce Minister Tatsunosuke Yamazaki and Finance Minister Okinori Kaya clarified important points relative to the country's war aims and vital aspects regarding the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia in replies to interpellations during the plenary session of the House of Representatives on Saturday.

The Prime Minister in reply to an interpellation by Representative Dr. Masataka Ota of Shizuoka emphasized that Japan's ultimate goal is to build up Greater East Asia on moral principles and thereby contribute to the progress of the world, and that Japan has not the slightest idea of exclusive, closed-door economy.

Agriculture and Commerce Minister Yamazaki declared there is not the slightest need for apprehension over the country's food supply. He revealed that our rice production increase goal calls for a total increased production of approximately 9,000,000 koku in 1946. He said that our overseas territories and Manchoukuo are cooperating with us in food production.

Taxes for Victory

Finance Minister Kaya said that sharp increases of taxes in wartime is inevitable but that the payment of such taxes is for victory. He added that so long as the distributive system in general is working properly and the people are earnest in their attitude toward national policy the nation may rest assured that the country's economic system is as firm as if set upon a rock.

The first day of the plenary session of the House of Representatives Budget Committee opened at 10:11 a.m. Saturday. Eight budget bills were brought up for discussion, namely:

1. Total revenue and expenditure estimates for the fiscal year 1944 and total Special Account revenue and expenditure estimates for the same year.
2. Contract of liabilities to be borne by the Treasury other than those provided for in the budget.
3. Bill on supplementary special property funds.
4. Total supplementary revenue and expenditure accounts for the fiscal year 1943.
5. Special Account supplementary revenue and expenditure accounts for the fiscal year 1943.
6. Total supplementary revenue and expenditure accounts for the fiscal year 1944.
7. Supplementary revenue and expenditure accounts for the fiscal year 1944.
8. Supplementary contrast of liabilities to be borne by the Treasury other than those provided for in the budget.

Chairman Toshio Shimada requested the Committee to deliberate on these bills on a priority basis.

Finance Minister Okinori Kaya explained the reason for the presentation of the above-mentioned bills.

Representative Eikichi Katsuda from Osaka asked when the Government would introduce the Extraordinary Military Expenditure Budget and in what amount.

Finance Minister Kaya, in reply, said that the Government intended presenting the bill within a few days, but withheld the figure because the budget was still in the course of formation. He added, however, that the amount would far exceed the ¥27,000,000,000 appropriation approved at the 81st session.

Ota Interpellates

The interpellations for the day were opened by Representative Dr. Masataka Ota from Shizuoka. "The building up of a region of common prosperity founded on the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration is progressing as an effective political offensive against the enemy countries," the interpellator began. "It is necessary that this offensive should be strengthened still further in order to divide the enemy's front line and home front from each other. Japan, while carrying on the armed

(Continued on Page 2)

Yanks in New Britain Face Difficulties Over Supply Problems, Say All Scribes

Special

BUENOS AIRES, January 21.—The difficulties being encountered by the American troops in New Britain is one of the subjects most commented upon by American war correspondents, according to dispatches received here. One correspondent has cabled that the sending of supplies to the troops has been one of the most serious problems because native carriers are unavailable in New Britain as they are in New Guinea.

The correspondent said, "Our boys and their trucks have been brought in to push supplies forward. The boys are taking their tasks and accompanying hazards with each stride.

"During daylight hours they roll their trucks along without fear but not without caution for there are snipers all about us. At night there is greater caution. The rain is perpetually with us.

"The roads are alternately slippery and boggy, the ground in the tents soggy, our clothes damp and sticky."

China Flying Tough

Special

LISBON, January 21.—"The people in America do not realize what a tough time both fliers and groundmen have in the China theater," said Major Witold Urbanowicz, Polish airman who has seen action in Europe and who recently has been flying with the American air force in China, according to a report reaching here today from Kunming.

Interviewed on his way back to Britain, the Pole flier said that flying in China was the most difficult in the world and that the Japanese fliers were brave and aggressive.

Urbanowicz, who is 35 and has been decorated with numerous awards, said that the flight hazards of China were unequalled anywhere. He said that such hard weather and navigation as there were in China could not be found in Europe. "I have been flying for 13 years but when I came to China I found I was very young in experience", he said.

U.S. RELYING MORE ON LATIN AMERICA

Utterly Dependent on Southern Neighbors for Resources to Feed War Industries

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 21.—In view of the current war which has robbed the United States of the source of tropical resources, she has been forced to rely more and more upon Latin-American countries for her imports, it was revealed in a speech delivered by the President of the Latin American section of the Commercial Board of New York before the National Convention of Foreign Trade, according to the Financial News.

He stressed that the fostering of hemispheric trade and cultural relations will have to constitute the cardinal point in Washington's foreign policy. Latin America will have to be considered on an entirely different basis from that ruling before the war, he stressed.

"In the past," he said, "the United States purchased from East Asia 94 per cent of its import of tropical products. This could have been produced in the southern half of the American continent."

Giving light to the fact that the United States is already utterly dependent upon imports from the Latin American countries for resources to maintain her war industries, he revealed that because of the tremendous amount of exports to the United States and less imports from that country, Latin American republics are accumulating remarkably large favorable balances with the United States.

In this connection, he pointed out that "the Bank of London and South America revealed the accumulated total of dollar balances held in the United States by the Latin American states to be now in the region of $1,500,000,000 and rising."

He revealed furthermore, that "the United States bought from the Latin American states $371,000,000 more than the amount she exported to those countries. This figure becomes more significant when it is noted that the equivalent figure for 1942 was $221,000,000."

Great Effect of Strikes
Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 21.—The tremendous effect of the recent railway and steel industries strike which threatened to paralyze the whole United States program of production was clearly brought to light by Bull Trading Dow Jones industrials' figures which disclosed the market to be extremely unsettled in spite of President Roosevelt's intervention which served to eliminate the strike externally. The internal blow of the strikes was reflected by the extremely dangerous fluctuations of bonds and shares which is still unsettled and undecided.

Meanwhile, the New York correspondent of La Nacion filed last year's survey of the market to be greatly affected by the development of the war market. The first quarter shares and bonds showed the upward tendency uninterruptedly as a result of the wave of optimism which swept the nation. The second semester registered two interruptions owing to the possibility of a sudden peace talk which not only would deprive industry of the war boom but will find it unprepared to

(Continued on Page 2)

POLISH-SOVIET FEUD WORRIES U.S. CHIEFS

America Reluctant to Take Sides for Fear of Losing Russian Collaboration

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 21.—One of the main political problems which faces the United States at the present time is the penetration by Red Army detachments into the territory still officially regarded by the U.S. as Polish but claimed as part of the Soviet Union by Moscow since 1939, reports the Washington correspondent of the Daily Telegraph.

The correspondent's report follows: "U.S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull told his press conference on January 5 that there was not much news which he could give out at the moment beyond what he had said in the past and that there was no new departure in the policy of the United States Government.

"At the time of the Russo-German partition agreement, Hull took the view that the Russian acquisition of Polish territory could no more be recognized than the German. On his return from the Moscow Conference, he stated that all boundary disputes should be settled after Germany's unconditional surrender.

"After seeing the Polish Ambassador Jai Ciechanowki, he told his press conference that he expected the visit of the Polish Premier, Stanislav Mikolajczyk in the near future. In one sense any discussion on Polish-Soviet relations is academic since the United States is determined to do nothing which may cause a breach in the military collaboration now existing between Soviet Russia and her Anglo-American partners. In another sense, it is one of prime importance for it may well have a determining influence on American post-war policy. This policy will depend upon the results of the next November elections.

"Polish-American voters have hitherto been solid supporters of the Roosevelt Administration and are being situated in states where political strength is evenly distributed such as New York, Michigan and Illinois, that have importance beyond their numerical strength. They are, however, now swinging toward the Republican side. Since the Republicans are not responsible for carrying out the policy it is easy for the Republicans to adopt a more sympathetic attitude toward the Poles than the Administration.

"The Polish language press has been expressing the view that while some territorial adjustment in Soviet favor could be accepted, the fact must not be lost sight of that the real desire of the Soviet Union is to have the puppet Polish government established. The Soviet policy, particularly during the coming months, will easily be the biggest factor in determining the extent of American post-war collaboration.

British Butter Shortage

Special

LISBON, January 21.—The Australian Government has been informed that the British butter ration will have to be cut unless further supplies are obtained, according to a report from Canberra.

RABAZIL DRIVE BY JAPANESE SAID STARTING

British Positions at Buthidaung Pounded by Nippon Units Says Foe G.H.Q.

HUKHONG RESULTS GIVEN

Imperial Forces Crush Chungking 38th Division Commanded by U.S. Officers

Domei

ISTANBUL, January 21.—Japanese Forces in the Maungdaw area took the offensive at Rabazil and several other points, while British positions in the Buthidaung zone were subjected to furious Japanese attacks, it was revealed in a war communique issued by the headquarters of the anti-Axis forces in Southeastern Asia, according to a New Delhi dispatch.

Inflict Big Blow

Domei

RANGOON, January 21.—Staggering blows have been dealt the Chungking 38th Division under command of American officers, by crack Japanese Units in the Hukhong Valley in northern Burma, directly following the Nu River operations. The results scored by the Japanese Forces along the western bank of the Turong River for the two and a half months up to January 15 this year included 35 prisoners captured, 901 bodies found abandoned, seven heavy and light machine guns taken, 81 rifles and 7,351 rounds of ammunition captured.

The enemy force in the Hukhong Valley area is composed mainly of Chungking soldiers who are continuing futile resistance against the Japanese Forces on orders from the American and British officers. In every encounter with the Japanese Forces the enemy suffered losses due to the lack of cooperation between the American air force and the Chungking troops, thus proving beyond doubt the insincere attitude of the Americans in their professed support to Chungking.

20 Planes Downed

Domei

RANGOON, January 21.—The score of 20 enemy planes shot down and one Japanese machine which self-blasted was revealed in the latest reports of the furious air engagements over the Akyab area yesterday noon when an enemy fighter formation composed of 30 Spitfires and P-40's, was utterly routed. The previous announcement gave the results as 15 enemy planes downed of which six were unconfirmed and our losses as one plane which self-blasted and two not yet returned.

Later results revealed that two of our planes reported as not having returned safely reported to its base. Consequently our loss was only one plane which self-blasted.

Continuing without respite, our Army Eagles pressed their attacks and completely smashed enemy positions in the Maungdaw area and at the same time destroyed with direct bomb hits one enemy 300-ton transport on the Naaf River.

Thus, the Japanese Army Eagles delivered a crushing blow to the activities of the enemy which are becoming increasingly intense in Burma.

JAPANESE UNITS SMASH CHUNGKING 13TH BRIGADE

Domei

TSINAN, January 21.—The Tsuboi and Fujikami contingents of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces carried out on January 8 successful punitive operations against the Chungking 13th Brigade of the Shantung Peace Preservation Army commanded by Yueh Pe-fen.

It was revealed that this brigade which is based on the northeastern sector of Tsinan, along the Tsingtao-Tsinan railroad, constantly attempted to molest the Japanese supply routes.

The two Japanese contingents scored brilliant results by virtually wiping out the enemy headquarters, capturing Brigade Commander Yueh, aide of the second battalion, as well as other commanders.

Enemy dead numbered 296 and those taken prisoner, 251. In addition, the Japanese troops captured five light machine-guns, 485 rifles as well as large quantities of ammunitions.

NIPPON NAVAL AIR UNITS DOWN 43 ENEMY PLANES OVER RABAUL; 290 RAIDERS APPEAR IN 2 DAYS

Air and Ground Units Of Navy Down, Damage 46 Planes Over Rabaul

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, January 22.—While the Wild Eagles of the Japanese Navy shot down 38 enemy planes (four probables) out of about 180 raiders on the morning of January 20 over Rabaul, the Imperial Ground Units brought down five more (one probable), including B-25's and one F4U, and damaged three B-25's by furious anti-aircraft fire on the morning of the same day when a group of the foe raiders appeared over our ground positions at Rabaul. Three enemy B-25 bombers, which were damaged and caught fire, are believed to have crashed aground. In this combat, no damage was sustained by the Japanese side except several killed and wounded.

ARMY AIRMEN BLAST 2 ENEMY WARSHIPS

Wild Eagles Score Direct Hits On One Ship Cruising in Vicinity of Bagabag Isle

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, January 21.—Discovering three enemy warships, apparently destroyers, cruising in the waters south of Bagabag Island, about 60 kilometers northeast of Madang, New Guinea Island, Imperial Army Wild Eagles promptly attacked the enemy ships, and damaged two of them, one of which sustained direct hits while the other a near hit.

After inflicting heavy blows to the enemy, all the Japanese planes returned to their base safely.

Fears Japanese Airmen

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 21.—Extreme fear felt by the anti-Axis airmen toward the Japanese Air Force was admitted by an enemy pilot who had participated in the aerial battle over New Guinea yesterday.

"The Japanese Air Force in the South Pacific is just as powerful as ever and its fearless fighting spirit is terrifying. During the past few weeks especially, Japanese airmen have combed the skies in search of our planes for challenge in combat," he declared.

Japanese Attacks Furious

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 21.—"Counter-attacks carried out by the Japanese Air Force in the Southwestern Pacific battle fronts are becoming vigorously intensified," declared a British correspondent attached to the anti-Axis forces, according to a B.B.C. broadcast.

Japanese Airmen Active

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 21.—Anti-Axis headquarters for the Southwest Pacific announced today that Japanese Air Units had bombed the anti-Axis positions in the Arawe area, New Britain Island, and those at Cape Gumbi, New Guinea, according to reports from Melbourne.

Chile Decorates Chiang

Special

BUENOS AIRES, January 21.—A report reaching here from Santiago today said that Chiang Kai-shek would be decorated with the Grand Collar Order of Merit which is the highest decoration the Chilean Government gives to foreign rulers. The report further said that Juan Marin, Chilean charge d'affairs in Chungking, who is soon returning to his post after a vacation, would carry the decoration to Chungking.

Hisai Named Secretary

The Board of Information announced on Saturday the appointment of Takao Hisai, chief secretary of the Chiba Prefectural Government, as secretary in the Board of Information.

Imperial Headquarters Announces Results of January 18 and 20

FOE IS HIT HARD

Attempted Raids by 110 and 180 Machines on Respective Days Frustrated

Attesting to the strength of the aerial defense of our base at Rabaul, Imperial Naval Air Units shot down 43 enemy planes including four probables on the mornings of January 18 and 20 with the loss of only two planes not yet returned, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 4 p.m. on Saturday.

The communique revealed that our Naval Eagles intercepted about 110 enemy planes that came attacking the Japanese base on January 18 and shot down five of them with the loss of only two planes not yet returned. Thirty-eight enemy planes including four probables were downed out of a formation of about 180 that attempted to raid the base on January 20 without loss on the part of our Wild Eagles, according to the communique, which follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE

"1. Imperial Naval Air Units on the morning of January 18 intercepted and attacked about 110 enemy planes that came attacking Rabaul and shot down five of them.

"Loss on our side:

Two planes not yet returned.

"2. Imperial Naval Air Units shot down 38 enemy planes (whereof four unconfirmed), intercepting and attacking about 180 foe planes which attempted to raid Rabaul on the morning of January 20.

"Our side suffered no damage."

Came Flying Low

An enemy formation of 30 B-25's under the escort of 30 P-38's and about 50 F4U's and F6F's showed up over Rabaul on January 18. Our Navy Fighter Plane Units brought down one B-25 and four P-38's. The small number of enemy machines brought down is to be explained by the fact that the enemy came at a low altitude and that, therefore, there were few combats.

The enemy formation that came on January 20 consisted of 130 P-38's, F6F's, F4U's, P-39's, SBD'S, etc. and about 50 North American B-25's. Our Navy Fighter Plane Units shot down 10 P-38's, 17 F4U's, four SBD's and seven B-25's, totalling 38.

The enemy came at a low altitude, but was spotted quickly enough and frustrated in his attempt at a raid over Rabaul.

From January 1 up to 17, a total of 1,028 enemy planes attempted raids over Rabaul. Our Navy Fighter Plane Units, Surface Units and Land Units bagged 347 of them and damaged 20.

Including the latest announcement by the Imperial Headquarters, a total of 1,318 enemy planes appeared over Rabaul between January 1 and 20. Those shot down number 390 and those damaged 20, showing a ratio of over 29 per cent. Our loss during this period was 20 planes not yet returned.

Joint Agency Set

Special

BUENOS AIRES, January 21.—The Foreign Economic Administration and British Supply Council today announced the establishment of the New York office of the Combined Agency for Middle East Supplies, according to information from Washington. The body will assume the functions of the British commercial corps mission which used to handle shipments to the Middle East.

19,000,000 See Lenin

Special

LISBON, January 21.—A Moscow dispatch quoted the Izvestia as saying that 19,000,000 people had seen the embalmed body of Lenin, the founder of the Soviet Union, and that the body was in excellent condition today, on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of his death.

MANCHOUKUO SPURS HEAVY INDUSTRIES

Output of Aircraft Engines Shows 200 Per Cent Increase Over Previous Year

The substantial increase in production realized by different heavy industries in Manchoukuo was reported by Tatsunosuke Takasaki, President of the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation, in a press interview given in Tokyo last week prior to his departure for Manchoukuo. He also gave his views relative to the future progress of heavy industries in Manchoukuo. The following is the gist of his remarks:

"The output by heavy industries conducted by the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation in the 12 months ending December, 1943 shows a substantial increase as compared with 1942 as follows:

	Inc. realized (Pct.)
Pig iron	14.0
Steel	33.5
Iron and steel ore (in Tungpien district alone)	67.2
Coal	11.0
Copper	20.5
Lead	51.0
Zinc	17.0
Molybdenum	20.0
Aluminum	10.0
Magnesium	250.0

"In addition, the corporation has started the production of vanadium. We have also made remarkable progress in different branches of the mechanical industry. As an instance, we realized a 100 per cent increase in the production of fuselages and 200 per cent in that of aircraft engines. Further, we have succeeded in the experimental manufacture of special automatic lathes of high quality for which we had been entirely dependent on imports from Germany in the past. We are now arranging for their mass production. In the meantime we are reclaiming old and second-hand cars which, I believe, will greatly contribute to effecting economy in material.

"In the forthcoming fiscal year, the corporation will concentrate on the production of iron, aluminum, magnesium and aircraft. We are expecting a 20 per cent increase in the output of pig iron and steel ingots. Slight shortages of certain ores and coal are somewhat delaying our activities in this particular field of industry. However, we are planning to overcome this difficulty by obtaining supplies from North China, Mengchiang and Chosen.

"The production of aluminum in Manchoukuo is steadily growing larger. Under existing circumstances we must make best use of the alumina shale available and also of the electric power obtainable in Manchoukuo. Completion of the factories at Antung and Kirin will bring about a tremendous increase in the output of aluminum.

"It is my opinion that we can produce ten times as much magnesium as at present turned out when we succeed in making use of the rich supply of raw material available in Yingkow and Tashichiao. As in the case of aluminum, the development of the magnesium industry will be effected through technical and economic assistance from Japan. It also goes without saying that we shall do our very best to thoroughly develop the molybdenum and aircraft industries.

"The total amount of investment made by the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation is about ¥2,900,000,000. In the coming fiscal year our investment for the expansion of business will be limited to about ¥800,000,000 which is somewhat smaller than the one made for the current year.

"The annual turnover of the corporation has been growing larger year by year. For instance, the turnover was $500,000,000 for the 1941-42 fiscal year, ¥700,000,000 for 1942-3 and ¥1,000,000,000 for the current year. This means an increase of about 40 per cent a year.

"The corporation is entitled to a certain amount of subsidy from the Manchoukuo Government during the four fiscal years beginning 1944-45. In four years the total investment made by the corporation will reach about ¥6,000,000,000, while its annual turnover will reach approximately ¥3,000,000,000. Then all the enterprises conducted by the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation will be placed on a paying basis.

"To increase Manchoukuo's fighting power is of urgent necessity and all industrialists in the country must cooperate with the authorities toward this end. This is the reason why we are doing our utmost to introduce Japanese capital and technique to increase the production of aluminum and magnesium in Manchoukuo.

"We are negotiating with Naoto Kobinata, President of the South Manchuria Railway Company, to secure perfect cooperation between the two companies. We shortly expect to reach an agreement with the S.M.R. regarding the development of coking coal. It is of utmost importance for Manchoukuo to establish economic relations with neighboring regions such as Chosen, North China, and Mengchiang.

Funeral Rites for Major-General Tofuku To Be Observed at Aoyama Funeral Hall

A funeral service will be performed for Intendant Major-General Seijiro Tofuku, who was killed in action on September 5 last year in the southern operations, at the Aoyama Funeral Hall in Tokyo from 2 p.m. on January 28.

The remains of the late major-general arrived on January 13 at Fukuoka. A joint funeral with others will be observed at the Zentsuji Division on January 24 before the ceremonies in Tokyo.

On the latter occasion Intendant Major-General Nobumi Ikemoto, of the Army Intendance School, will act as chairman of the funeral committee and the ceremonies will be conducted under Buddhist rites.

The late major-general was not only known for his genial personality and daring but his logic in the performance of his duties. He dedicated himself to the economic construction of Manchoukuo, promotion of the Federal Reserve Bank of North China and, with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, to the sending of supplies to the front as a member of the Supreme Command in the South, to the operation of war notes, to the establishment of the monetary system and taking over of enemy banks in the occupied areas.

Born in 1899 in Kagoshima Prefecture, he was attached to the intendance department of the First Division and also to the General Staff in 1916. After serving as a member of the Kwantung Army Headquarters, then of the Intendance Bureau of the War Office, later as an official of the Manchurian Affairs Bureau of the Cabinet and also as an instructor at the Army Staff College, he was attached to the Army Department of the Imperial Headquarters in February, 1941 and appointed head of the intendance department of a first-line unit on March 1, 1943.

FINANCE MINISTER EXPLAINS BUDGETS

Reveals Government Projects To Be Carried Out During Coming Fiscal Year

Finance Minister Okinori Kaya offered explanations of the nine budget bills before the Diet at the plenary session of the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives on Saturday.

His statements brought out the new projects the Government proposes to realize during the coming fiscal year under the main and supplementary budgets and the appropriation demanded by the Government for these projects.

The appropriations asked in the general account are: ¥68,100,000 for the strengthening of foreign policy and foreign administration; ¥1,479,700,000 for the extension of productive power and maintenance of prices at low levels; ¥361,600,000 for the extension of transportation power on sea and land and in the air; ¥1,113,400,000 for the enforcement of measures for the increase of food production among which are the payment of subsidies necessary to secure the production of rice, improvement of lands and laying out of paddy fields, securing of supplies of key fertilizers, and strengthening of the structure of self-sufficiency in foodstuffs; ¥69,300,000 to pay expenses incurred in connection with medical treatment for the people and the maintenance of national health; ¥165,200,000 for the enforcement of measures for the improvement of the living of the people and the solution of the population question; ¥169,000,000 for the enforcement of measures for the relief of soldiers; ¥49,200,000 for the reform of education; ¥70,000,000 for the promotion of science and technology, which would for the most part be used in the payment of increased subsidies to studies and experiments in technology and of increased allowances to research workers in science; ¥193,1080,000 for the enforcement of measures necessary to perfect air defense; ¥271,400,000 for the adjustment of undertakings; and ¥79,700,000 for the enforcement of measures for the reduction of damage done by storms, floods and other natural calamities.

The appropriations asked in the various special accounts are: ¥750,800,000 for the strengthening of wartime transportation on land; ¥152,800,000 for the increase of the output of iron, coal, and other vital mineral products; ¥232,600,000 for the increase of the production of main foodstuffs; ¥132,900,000 for the provision of improved air defense facilities; and ¥34,300,000 to pay expenses incidental to the enforcement of military service and the making of preparations for it in overseas territories.

U.S. Relying More On Latin America

(Continued From Page 1)

restart peacetime production.

The first interruption took place in mid-July in view of Mussolini's temporary downfall while the second interruption was registered at the beginning of the last quarter when rumors spread about secret negotiations. Notable drops were suffered by the initial advances.

The reporter also gave expression to his conviction that the 1944 market will also be greatly influenced by the war, especially in view of the interest fixed on the contemplated continental invasion.

Diet Today

There will be no session of the House of Peers today.

There will be no plenary session of the House of Representatives but the Budget Committee will meet in plenary session at 10 a.m. and interpellations will be made in the following order:

Yusuke Tsurumi, Representative from Iwate, on diplomacy; Mitsuzo Matsumura, Representative from Tochigi, and Kuranosuke Koyama, Representative from Miyagi, on munitions; Nobufusa Miyoshi, Representative from Kumamoto, on foodstuffs; Masayoshi Kimura, Representative from Kumamoto, on finance; Soichiro Kita, Representative from Ishikawa, on transportation; Jotaro Kawakami, Representative from Hyogo, on labor; Hisao Matsunaga, Representative from Kochi, on aviation; and Yoshimichi Kuboi, Representative from Yamaguchi, on air defense.

There will be no special committee meetings.

Tojo Explains Asia Charter Before Solons

(Continued From Page 1)

strides that we have made and indelibly imprinted upon world history cannot be ignored by mankind even if it should try to blind itself to them. We have worked in accordance with the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia, giving full play to the spiritual force derivable from it. The Declaration was the crystalization of the ideas cherished by the various nations of Greater East Asia and took that shape in accordance with their unanimous will. We must, therefore, walk firmly than ever upon the paths marked out by that Declaration.

"The big instrument of policy and its ideological background of which Dr. Ota has spoken should also take the course delineated by the Declaration.

"As regards the first point of Dr. Ota's interpellation, I heartily agree that our war aim should be thoroughly elucidated so that there should be no room for doubt among the people. But the war aim is clearly set forth in the Imperial Rescript declaring war on the United States and Britain. I am convinced that there is not one person among the 100,000,000 people of this country who has any doubt on that score.

Different In Enemy Camp

"The situation is far different in the enemy camp. Its efforts to find a suitable war aim are pitiable. Information from various sources indicates that the enemy nations are hard put to it to justify the war they are fighting. Since a war, after all, revolves about the will to fight, it is essential that a belligerent people should sustain that will in every way under a clear-cut war aim. The Government, therefore, seeks to exercise its capacities to the full on every occasion so as to uplift the morale of the people. On this point, I hope that we shall have full cooperation from you, gentlemen, so that we may together strengthen and sustain the fighting will of the nation.

"As regards the question put by Dr. Ota whether Greater East Asia construction hereafter should not evolve principally upon economic construction, I may say that naturally economic construction forms an essential part of Greater East Asia construction. I think it equally important, however, that this economic construction should be bolstered by the political principles of independence and harmonious affinity. Here, I must call your attention to a very important point regarding the five-article Declaration. It must be remembered that these five articles, or principles, are preceded by a preamble which says that the nations of Greater East Asia will jointly prosecute the War of Greater East Asia to the end. They also pledge to liberate Greater East Asia from the Anglo-American yoke in order to consummate their sovereignty and self-defense.

"It is only after the war has been won that construction is to be undertaken at full blast in accordance with the five principles. Such is the order of the program. Thus the joint prosecution of war and liberation from the Anglo-American yoke are the fundamental prerequisite to construction. There can be economic construction only when there is complete sovereignty and self-defense. We must never lose sight of this point. In some quarters there is a tendency to be so preoccupied by each of the five principles as not to see the wood for the trees. I may have been redundant but I wished to leave no room for misunderstanding on this vital point."

SALIENT POINTS AIRED IN HOUSE

(Continued From Page 1)

combat, should expose the enemy's ignoble war objective by intensifying the war of ideology. Only in this way can we heighten the national morale within, integrate the unity of the 1,000,000,000 peoples of Greater East Asia, smash the enemy's inordinate ambition and inspire correct judgment on the part of neutral nations. I should like to ask what the Government intends to do about it."

Prime Minister Tojo assured his interpellator that the Government would bend even greater efforts to the carrying out of the principles set forth in the Greater East Asia Declaration.

Dr. Ota said:

"It can be said that the political framework of Greater East Asia conforming to the principles of respect for one another's sovereignty and concord enunciated in the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration is now practically complete. Our future task is, on the one hand, to assist India's fight for independence and, on the other, to enhance culture. All the same, however, emphasis should be laid, first and foremost, on economic construction to the end that political autonomy may be founded on economic prosperity. What is the Government's view?"

Replying Prime Minister Tojo said: "In carrying out the five principles of the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration, we must be guided by the ideal of consummating the sacred campaign and liberating Greater East Asia from the Anglo-American yoke in cooperation with the various peoples of that region. The economic and all other principles should rest on this ideal. I hope there will be no misunderstanding on this point."

On Moral Principles

Continuing, the Prime Minister emphasized that Japan's ultimate goal is to build up Greater East Asia on moral principles and thereby contribute to the progress of the world. Japan has not the slightest idea of exclusive, closed-door economy, he said.

Continuing his interpellation, Dr. Ota said:

"Guarantee of food supply is the most important task before every belligerent nation. What is the forecast of rice harvest? Now that the import of foreign rice has been suspended, what is the prospect of foodstuff productivity expansion? I should like to know what the Government intends to do to guarantee food supply for the nation."

Agriculture and Commerce Minister Tatsunosuke Yamazaki, in reply, gave the assurance:

"Prime Minister Tojo yesterday declared that there was absolutely no apprehension over food supply. I believe this assurance has dispelled any misgiving that may have been felt by the people.

"I am happy to say that the first and second productivity expansion programs formulated last year have been definitely established. In our overseas territories and also in Manchoukuo, too, farm land expansion programs have been set up and are being carried out according to schedule. Of course, because of the very nature of agriculture, immediate results can hardly be expected. The effect of all these programs will begin to be seen after summer this year; it will contribute toward our food supply for 1945.

Rice Production Increase

"Our rice production increase goal is set at 2,000,000 koku for 1944, 4,000,000 koku for 1945 and 3,100,000 koku odd for 1946. This means that we shall attain a total increased production of approximately 9,000,000 koku in 1946.

"As for 1944, the food production increase program covers only wheat and potatoes. Imported rice is totally exluded from our demand-supply planning. Consequently, food supply for this year will be a bit difficult in comparison with that in the ensuing years. I can say with absolute confidence, however, that the present volume of supply shall be retained and that there will be no unrest in the food situation.

"To substantiate this assurance, I may say that the rice harvest for this year is confidently estimated at 63,000,000 koku, which is above the second estimate. Already, early arrivals from the producing districts amount to 28,986,742 koku and within the next day or two the Government will be able to purchase a matter of 3,000,000 koku. Besides, our overseas territories and Manchoukuo at great pains are cooperating with us in food production, and it is safe to expect them to supply the volume we are counting on."

The session went into recess at 12:45 p.m.

At the afternoon session, the Committee heard the Government's explanations regarding diplomatic questions in a sitting in camera.

The afternoon plenary session of the House of Representatives opened at 1:31 p.m. with the presentation of 30 amendments bills including that for the income tax law.

After Finance Minister Okinori Kaya explained the reason for the presentation of these bills interpellation was started. In reply to interpellations made by Sannojo Nakamura, Representative from Kyoto, as to the Government's views in regard to taxation and how the Government set the ratio of increased taxation to the increase in war expenses, and what was the Government's policy, Finance Minister Kaya declared as follows:

Taxes For Victory

"In wartime taxes become very high. In this regard nothing can be done but to depend on the people's patriotism. We want the people to feel that they are paying taxes for victory. We want to carry out a Japanese taxation based on this patriotism of the tax-officials and people. We are very grateful for the cooperation extended by the people ever since the China Affair. Further great efforts will be directed toward promoting the idea of service to the nation through taxation. I think that it will be natural for war expenditures to increase during the 1944 fiscal year. In raising the taxes we fully took into account the effects that would have on the national economy and the people's living. The sum of the plan for national capital will be shortly revealed accompanying the decision on the temporary military expenses.

"The lowering of the people's living standards must be enforced also in the current fiscal year. The standards that have theoretically reached the minimum should be secured but war is an organic thing. At a pinch it may be possible to demand a further flexibility even when the very minimum is thought to have been reached.

"It is naturally extremely important to prevent malignant inflation in wartime. There is more or less fear of unfavorable effects from a tendency to barter but so long as the distributive system in general is working properly and the people are earnest in their attitude toward national policy we may rest assured that the economic system is as firm as if set upon a rock.

"The lowering of the basic deductions from the income tax is a matter that requires much thought from the standpoint of maintaining the living of the people and thus the tax increase rates have been confined to what have been announced. As regards new taxes, various considerations are being taken. The creation of new taxes is theoretically valid but economy must be based on the actual situation. Thus we have refrained from creating new taxes.

"From the standpoint of price policy and other considerations we have decided not to change the articles tax into a general transactions tax."

Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando

Home Minister Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando remarked about the strengthening of the local financial system.

There was the end of the interpellations and the measure were referred to a special committee.

10 Legislative Bills Taken Up

Ten legislative measures then were brought up. One of them had to do with bond issues to meet expenditures for the 1944-45 fiscal year in the general account. They were explained to the House by Finance Minister Kaya. At the end of the interpellations they were given to a special committee.

Next, three bills dealing with education came up. They were the Dai-Nippon Educational Society bill, the bill revising the Law on the Payment from the National Treasury of Subsidies to Young People's School Education, and the bill revising the Law on the Payment from the National Treasury of Subsidies to the Public Schools in the Payment of Additional Salaries to Teachers for Long Service.

Education Minister Okabe explained the motive that impelled the Government to formulate these measures and lay them before the Diet. All three bills were given to the special committee set up for their examination.

Two bills, one recognizing wartime exceptions in the application of the Railway Construction Law and the other revising the Postal Law, were also referred to a special committee after their explanations by Railway Minister Hatta.

The House adjourned for the day at 3:43 p.m.

MORE ENEMY FIRMS RETURNED TO CHINA

Third Group of Anglo-U.S. Properties Involved in Transference by Japan

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 22.—The third group of British and American firms and properties totalling 30, which had been under Japanese control, will be transferred to the National Government of China this afternoon in a ceremony to be held at the Astor House Hotel.

The function will be attended by representatives of the Japanese Army, Navy, Embassy and Chinese Government officials.

The enemy properties to be transferred include many important enemy interests, such as the Metropole Hotel, Cathay Hotel, Shanghai Brewery and department stores.

Minister Akiyoshi Tajiri, who is in charge of the Japanese Ambassadorial Office in Shanghai, will deliver an address announcing the official transfer of these enemy interests, while Chiang Su, Director of the local office of the Enemy Property Disposal Committee, will respond to Minister Tajiri.

Some of these enemy properties will in future be managed as joint Chinese-Japanese concerns with the Chinese side furnishing these properties and the Japanese furnishing capital, technical and other assistance.

Among the British and American properties, which were placed under Japanese control at the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, 47 business firms and enterprises, and 115 cultural organizations and establishments were turned over to the Chinese Government last year.

Tirona Plans P.I. Health Drive

Domei

MANILA, January 20.—Emiliano Tria Tirona, Minister of Labor, Health and Public Welfare, this morning conferred with bureau directors and division chiefs of his Ministry in order to formulate a well-rounded health and sanitation program for Manila as well as for the rest of the Philippines. He said that the prosperity and progress of the Philippines depend on the health of the citizens, and as the newly-appointed Minister of the Ministry asked utmost cooperation from his subordinates.

SHONAN MEDICAL COLLEGE SEEKING MORE STUDENTS

Native Inhabitants in Malai, Sumatra Eligible; New Term To Start on April 1

Domei

SHONAN, January 21.—The Shonan Medical University is canvassing for the enrollment of 90 pre-medical and a small number of regular medical course students for the year 1944. Persons eligible for enrollment are the native inhabitants of the entire region under the control of the Malai and Sumatra Military Administrations with a middle school education or more or with educational qualifications of the equal standing.

Students for the regular medical course will also include those who have finished the third year of the medical colleges under the old British and Dutch regimes. Women are also eligible in this category.

The applicants for entrance must have the recommendations of the provincial governors or of the mayors of the various cities. They must also pass the Japanese language examinations. The tuition fees of $60 will be wholly defrayed by the provisional or city authorities and the students are required to live at the dormitories. The new school term will commence on April 1.

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WOMEN OF EAST ASIA PLAYING VITAL ROLE

Residents of Burma, Manchou, China, P.I. All Exerting Efforts to Win War

The women of Greater East Asia are exerting their utmost to win the War of Greater East Asia by further strengthening the defense of the home front. Discarding their aged-old custom of shutting themselves up in their respective homes indifferent to all affairs of the outside world, they are now putting forth their best efforts, not only in the field of industry, but also in the defense of their country in close collaboration with the men, reports the Mainichi.

In Burma, the women are playing a vital role in the construction of a new Burma. Upon the occupation of the country by the Japanese Forces, the men, particularly the youths, were drafted for the front. At that time, with a view to serving the nation, the Burmese women, headed by Mrs. Khin Ma Ma, wife of Dr. Ba Maw, Head of State and Prime Minister of Burma, organized the Women's Federation and the Young Women's Corps attached to the East Asia Youth Federation. At present, the Women's Federation, comprising 20,000 members, is conducting strenuous anti-air raid drills. With the purpose of beautifying their country, the members of this organization are also devoting their time to cleaning the streets and highways.

The young women, on the other hand, are now being trained in first aid. A great number of them were also mobilized for farm work during June and July, which are the busiest months in the rural districts.

In view of the urgency of becoming self-sufficient in clothing materials, spinning-mills were set up. It is reported that though the length of the "lungyi" will be shortened to facilitate movement, the utmost care will be taken to preserve the beauty and grace of the traditional costume.

Manchou Women Active

The women of Manchoukuo are not behind the others in contributing their share to the development of their country. With the commencement of the war, the women were emancipated from their homes where they had been more or less imprisoned for centuries.

The wartime structure of Manchoukuo was greatly strengthened by the recent promulgation of Yu Ching-Yuan, Minister of the People's Welfare Department, stipulating that all men hitherto engaged in non-essential occupations should be mobilized for wartime industries. At the same time, the women were exhorted to volunteer their services by replacing the men workers. Responding to this call, all Japanese women who had been working in restaurants and and bars, offered their services.

Also, the Education Ministry of Manchoukuo decided to train some 80 per cent of the girls' high school graduates to become teachers, so that the male teachers who had hitherto been sent from Japan might be spared for more imminent industrial activities.

In Mukden, the Chosenese and Manchoukuoan women have organized the Volunteer Labor Corps. From January 8 they were employed at the XX factory. The number of Manchoukuoan women employed in light industry plants has greatly increased, while the neighborhood association as a unit is being mobilized for work in the Sian mines. In the field of light industry, the women have manifested their superior skill as compared with men workers.

Held on Farms

Manchoukuo, being a vital foodstuff supply base of Greater East Asia, must secure more hands for farm work. The great success in the shipment of agricultural products to the markets from producing districts, must be, in part, ascribed to the wholehearted cooperation of the women volunteer workers. In Yungchi Prefecture, Kirin Province, a hundred per cent female help was obtained for weeding purposes.

The Concordia Society, taking advantage of the prevailing eagerness for labor service among the women, is reported to be planning to launch a large-scale mobilization of rural women for the purpose of increasing agricultural products.

China, headed by the able and assiduous leader, President Wang Ching-wei, launched the New Citizens' Movement in January of last year with the aim of making thorough improvements in the people's mode of living. With the declaration of war on America and Britain by the National Government of China, the activities of this movement were further bolstered, particularly among the young people.

The Youths' Corps, Boys' Corps, and the Children's Corps were all incorporated into one—the Chinese Youths' Corps. Side by side with this Youths' Corps, the Model Young Men's Corps was also inaugurated. The organization of regiments by the Model Young Men's Corps in Nanking, Canton, Hankow, Shanghai, Soochow, and Hsuchow, further solidified the defense of the nation.

With the slogan "Let us defend the home front with our own hands," the Chinese women are eagerly cooperating in the New Citizen's Movement. In every important city and town, a Women's Cooperative Association has been organized and charged with the task of conducting pacification activities, coaching air-raid defense drills, as well as of according First Aid in emergencies.

Filipino Women Active

In the city of Manila, the attention of passers-by may be caught by posters put up along the streets. These posters show a mother, a daughter, and a little girl holding a national flag in their hands. The slogan "Half of the whole population of 18,000,000 are women. Let us, therefore, exert our utmost in building up an ideal nation," is also written on these posters.

The Filipino women, courageously living up to this slogan, are now replacing the male workers who have been drafted for work in mines or in foodstuff, producing plants. Many of the women are also now engaged in business as office girls or typists.

In response to the ardent wish of the women to participate in wartime activities, facilities to give vocational guidance to the Filipino women were set up in eight places in Manila through the joint efforts of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines and the Government of the Philippine Republic.

Living in such an age of great transition, the Filipino woman is, thus, bravely surmounting innumerable obstacles and hardships. The very fact that these women of the Philippines are now engaged in vital wartime activities must be written down in the history of the Filipino women as a truly epoch-making event.

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Madame Wichit-Wathakan Reveals Plans Of Embassy to Introduce Thai Culture

By KAY OHARA

Among the varied activities slated for the Thai Embassy in Tokyo is the opening of a cultural department with a staff of eight experts, consisting of two musicians, two singers, two dancers, one painter and one scholar.

The work of this new department will be the introduction of the culture of Thailand, through musicales and recitals as well as through the dissemination of information to the people of Japan.

Two enthusiastic and able advisers are Ambassador and Madame Wichit-Wathakan. Ambassador Wichit-Wathakan's knowledge and ability in the field of music and song need no introduction, as several of his compositions have already met with a rousing reception on the part of Japanese audiences. There remains only to introduce Madame Wichit-Wathakan who, an able assistant to the busy Ambassador, stands modestly in the background.

Tastefully attired in soft rose-pink hues, from the fluffy sweater, modish skirt to dainty pumps, the youthful figure on the davenport could hardly be thought a mother of five children as well as official hostess in the ambassadorial house in Meguro, Tokyo.

"But such in fact I am," declared Madame Prapha Wichit-Wathakan laughingly, slim hands outstretched to emphasize her words. "Our oldest child is six and the youngest still a baby. Baby was just four weeks old when we came here.

"We're making plans to put the oldest in school here. Right now they are studying under tutors. We have a regular school here," she said. "The children have their tutors, my sister and niece are both studying with private teachers, and I have my own teacher for Japanese."

In connection with the opening of the new cultural department in the Embassy, Madame Wichit-Wathakan expressed her regret that she was not the skilled dancer and musician people thought her although she is keenly interested in both. It was Madame Wichit-Wathakan's belief that the story rose out of the fact that for some time she was assistant-directress of the Fine Arts Department in the Academy of Dance and Music in Bangkok, to which post she was appointed by the Government when the school was opened about 10 years ago.

The courses at the academy include not only music and dancing but a general knowledge of other subjects such as history and literature, and it was as instructress in the latter that Madame Wichit-Wathakan was connected. She also assisted in the administrative work.

Madame Wichit-Wathakan further disclosed that it was the Ambassador who had been instrumental in arranging for the first Thai cultural tour, of which she was the leader, to visit Japan. At the time, the Ambassador was director-general of the Academy and it was on his initiative that the exchange of cultural visits was effected. Japan later on sending Seifu Yoshida and Miss Sumi Hanayagi and their parties as representatives of Japanese music and dances.

Madame Wichit-Wathakan

"All this was about eight or more years ago," Madame Wichit-Wathakan said. "Our party of 35 spent a delightful month and a half touring Japan, Manchoukuo and Chosen, and returned to Bangkok with the pleasant memory of kind receptions wherever we went.

"It might be said to have been an experiment on the part of my husband. The result proved beyond a doubt that cultural relations between Japan and Thailand could be satisfactorily developed.

"The opening of this new department is part of the program embodied in the recently-concluded Japan-Thailand cultural pact. As official representatives of our country, the Ambassador and myself intend to carry out to the best of our ability the provisions of this agreement."

Moral Traits in Japan And the P.I.

(Continued From Page 4)

always find a hospitable place to shelter him.

Simplicity and frugality are two other salient moral qualities of the Filipinos. They live a simple life without luxury and sophistication. They only use what they need. Their nipa huts, adapted to the tropical climate, are generally comfortable. This is especially true in the rural communities.

By the way, perhaps among the most prominent characteristics which one cannot fail to observe in Japan is the simple, healthy, plain and natural way of living of the Japanese. They avoid useless luxury and extravagance and are content with what is necessary for common comfort and intellectual enjoyment. This is one of the reasons why Japan has the capacity to bear life's burden courageously. It is this sublime simplicity of life which has made Japan a strong nation.

The Filipinos possess a sublime code of honor. They are willing to live a life of honor in misery, than to lead a luxurious life without reputation. Filipinos will sacrifice anything to comply with and fulfil their promise. They contract debts only when it is absolutely necessary. No written contract is necessary for debts, because the sanction of personal honor is sufficient.

They have also an excellent code of honor. The woman as a wife is the queen of the home. The Filipino lady always complies with her given word. Life itself is nothing to vindicate this code of honor.

The Filipinos are very religious, possess a deep sense of justice and believe firmly in the providence of God.

Other striking characteristics of the Filipinos are honesty, modesty and a natural feeling of contentment.

It is interesting to note that the Japanese and the Filipinos have very close and similar moral characteristics, because both peoples are common sons of Mother Asia. May Divine Providence permit that now and forever these two peoples, free from the virus of Anglo-American evil influences and in collaboration with other Asiatic peoples, cooperate in the development of their Oriental cultural heritage and in the systematic and rational exploitation of their rich natural resources for their own common eternal prosperity and happiness.

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TIME ON AXIS SIDE IN EUROPE INVASION

Must Make Most of Opportunity Afforded, Declares Nippon Sangyo Keizai

There were little notable discussions going on in the Tokyo press on foreign questions during the week from January 13 to 19. This was due to the fact there were few important developments in the international situation and because domestic questions overshadowed the foreign.

Concerning the war situation in Europe, the Nippon Sangyo Keizai published an editorial commenting on the question of the formation of the second front on the continent, in which the paper emphasized the great importance of time to the Axis Powers, saying that the Axis Powers must make the most of this precious period.

The Mainichi published an editorial commenting on the suffering of the Italian people in South Italy under the heel of the Anglo-American forces. The paper, after pointing out the intention of the Anglo-Americans to erase Italy from the map of the world, said that if the Italian people had not wanted subjection, they should have done something against the invasion. Finally, the paper expressed their expectations of the Italian people, saying: "Are not the people of South Italy awakening to the true value of Fascism amidst the miserable condition to which they have been reduced?"

The Tokyo Shimbun gave prominence to various questions concerning the United States. Commenting on the two presidential messages sent to Congress on January 11 on general affairs and on 13 on the national budget, the paper pointed out the fact that President Roosevelt in the first message said nothing about the military situation although, in the second, he expressed strong resolution to terminate the current war without loss of time. The paper said in conclusion: "In the two presidential messages, there are many passages revealing Roosevelt's inordinate ambitions. The attitude of the American people in supporting their misguided President is worth watching. In another editorial, the paper commented on the U.S. strategy in the South Pacific, saying: "The miserable defeat of the American forces have nullified Albert Thayer Mahan's strategy. U.S. propaganda organs are circulating unfounded optimism among the American public in order to curb the unrest and anxiety of the citizens. This shows that America is incapable of withstanding the rigorous test in the South Pacific."

The Asahi turned its attention to the price adjustment policy in China, expressing its expectations of the National Government in this direction. Commenting on the possibilities of the Provisional Ordinance for the Control of Wartime Prices as decided at the Central Political Conference of January 13, the paper said "The price control ordinance just issued is designed to produce originality and effort on the part of the trade associations in different districts by giving it autonomous rights. This may be regarded as a distinct stride forward in China's price adjustment policy."

The Tokyo Shimbun expressed satisfaction with the remarkable progress Manchoukuo has made, saying: "The collaboration of Japan and Manchoukuo, and Manchoukuo and North China for the increase of the food supply and war materials, besides making the foundation of Greater East Asia solid, will greatly facilitate the construction of Greater East Asia."

FEDERAL EMPIRE COUNCIL SUGGESTED BY BRITISHER

Proposed Body to Study Defense, Foreign Policy of India and Burma

Special

LISBON, January 20.—The establishment of a Federal Empire Council subordinate to the British Government and Parliament, to which would be submitted questions of British Empire defenses and foreign policy, was suggested by Simon Harcourt-Smith in today's issue of the Daily Mail.

According to Harcourt-Smith's suggestion, India, Burma and the other colonies will play "their own role" within this Federal Empire Council. For trade in India, Burma and the colonies, he suggests a kind of government monopoly whose role he likens to that of the former East India Company. He added that the officials of this Council should be carefully selected and especially well paid.

OLD PEKING DRAMA IS THEME OF DANCES

Sai Shoki to Present Latest Creations

The colorful dramas of old Peking will be brought before Tokyo audiences in all their wealth of glory through the medium of classical dances when Sai Shoki holds her recital from January 27 to February 15 at the Imperial Theater.

Sai Shoki has recently concluded a four and a half months tour of North and Central China where she achieved a series of overwhelming successes, Chinese dignitaries and officials turning out en masse to view her art.

Dancer Sai Shoki

It was largely her desire to gather the necessary information in the attainment of perfection that she visited China, and the discussions which she had with leading exponents in the world of terpsichorean art while on the continent served to add the finishing touches to dances which she had already long had in mind.

In addition to these interesting additions to her repertoire, visitors to the Imperial Theater will have the opportunity of viewing paintings of Sai Shoki in her various moods as reflected in her dancing by leading artists of Tokyo and Kyoto. These will be displayed in the gallery on the second floor of the theater.

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WARNS OF FASCISM IN U.S.

Special

BUENOS AIRES, January 20.—Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives Sam Rayburn, addressing the Mayors' Conference, urged public officials, businessmen, laborers and farmers to avoid the appearance of Fascism in the United States after he war and to help Congress in its plan of "peace and plenty."

Rayburn announced the formation of a special House Committee on Post-war Fact-Finding to accumulate information for the recommendation of policies and to propose legislation.

He also warned that if the nation bungled the post-war job and "if we allow the specter of depression to rise once more," the people of the United States would eventually turn to a strong centralized Government which would be run by a "man with an iron fist."

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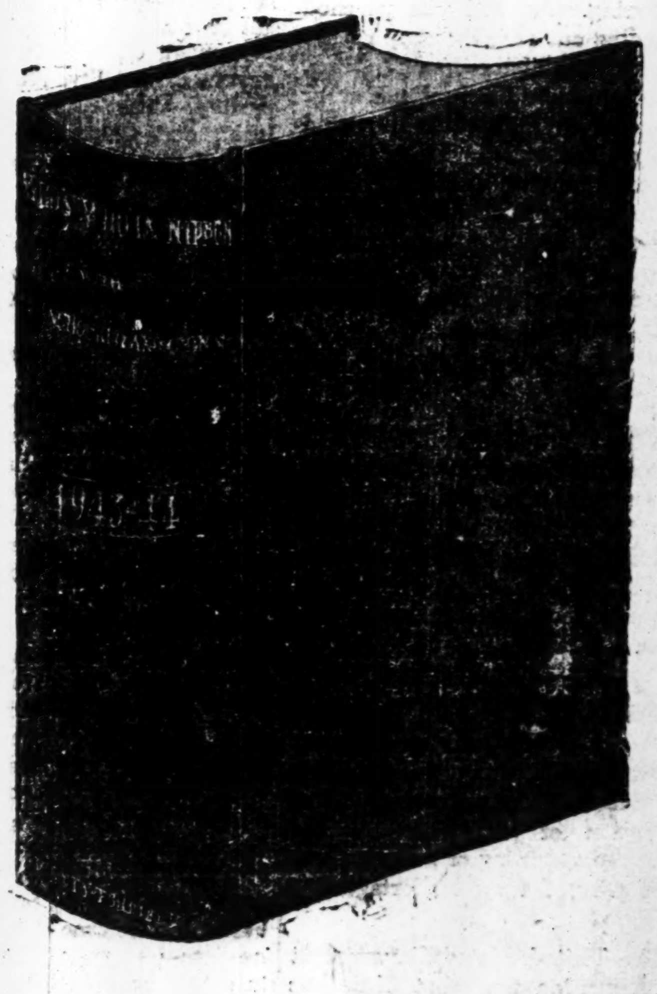

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, JANUARY 23, 1944

A Realistic Report

Prime Minister Hideki Tojo's administrative address before the reconvened 84th Session of the Imperial Diet Friday will go far to assure the nation and impress the world with the true strength of Japan. For utter realism marked this speech, a realism which took full account of the difficulties which confront the nation as well as the factors which give it strength. This candid weighing of both the liabilities and the assets will serve to create more genuine and solid confidence in the essential soundness of the nation's position than any amount of one-sided propagandistic oratory. The Prime Minister has rendered a signal service by taking the line that he did.

As for the actual contents of the address, Prime Minister Tojo made no attempt to minimize the tasks which confront the nation with respect to the problems of increasing the production of aircraft, of strengthening the transport and supply services, of improving the efficiency of labor, of ensuring a sufficiency of foodstuffs, and other similar matters. But most re-assuring was his report that despite the magnitude of these problems, the nation is marching steadily forward in surmounting them successfully.

Particularly heartening is his disclosure of the phenomenal expansion which has been achieved in the past year in the production of aircraft. The means by which this result has been brought about, entailing the creation of a new Ministry of Munitions and the sweeping re-organization of the internal structure both of the administrative machine and of industry, provide an inspiring demonstration of the vigor and thoroughness with which the nation is capable of marshalling all its forces to meet whatever demands may be made upon it. The fact that these fruitful measures are continuing to be exercised with cumulative intensity augurs well for the ever-increasing success of the nation's endeavors. In fields other than in the production of aircraft, it means that comparable results can be achieved, that in fact comparable results are progressively being achieved.

The balance sheet of the liabilities and assets of the nation's strength would not be complete without taking into account the factors which lie outside of Japan as well as the factors which lie within. In this regard, the Prime Minister has properly pointed out that, formidable as are Japan's problems, the difficulties of the enemy are many time more formidable. It is the realization that these difficulties will multiply for them as time goes on while Japan's difficulties are being successfully overcome, which forces the enemy powers to resort to recklessly impatient action. Such impatience on their part provides a golden opportunity to Japan, acting with utmost calmness and composure, to deal out crushing blow until they are driven to a catastrophic end.

But the most valuable asset which Japan possesses, Prime Minister Tojo made clear, is not a material one but a spiritual one. The emptiness and faithlessness of the aims of Britain and America, standing in such sharp contrast to the righteousness of Japan's cause, provide the Japanese nation with a spiritual power which will be the decisive element in the struggle. The unity and loyalty of the Japanese race, founded upon the unique national polity of the Empire under the Imperial Family prospering for ages eternal, is a guarantee of Japanese invincibility. For, as the Prime Minister says, "the more immediate the dangers and greater the difficulties, the stronger becomes the spiritual power of our people."

In consequence of the moral position of Japan, it is to be noted that the countries of East Asia have all cast their lot with Japan. Prime Minister Tojo's reference to the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations serves to emphasize how completely all the peoples of East Asia have discovered a spiritual kinship and agreement with the moral principles of Japan. For the principles upon which Japan bases her stand are those which are inherent in the character of all Asiatic peoples, and hence it is but natural that the nations of East Asia have come to the decision to prosecute the war and to construct their region in cooperation and in common under these principles.

This unity of the new Greater East Asia, based on the moral principles of common prosperity and well-being, independence and fraternity, enhancement of culture, economic development, and contribution to the progress of mankind, is an element of strength of transcendental importance. The emergence of this unity represents a vital new force in world history against which the best efforts of the Anglo-American schemers will but beat in vain. It is a force which promises to go on beyond the range of the present war and contribute signally to the establishment of permanent world peace and to the advancement of world civilization.

This rendering of the accounts, of liabilities and assets both material and spiritual, shows that though great may be the tasks confronting Japan, her power to surmount them are incomparably greater. The balance sheet shows an impressive margin which assures the triumphant vindication of Japan. The report of Prime Minister Tojo, by its very restraint and realism, has made this conclusion more clearly apparent than anything else could have done.

A Storm on Mount Takane

One day in the middle of May this year, I sat on the grass on the summit of Mount Takane rising high up in the west of Ikao. Before me a great valley opens its gigantic mouth and beyond the valley, Haruna Fuji towers high on the left and Eboshigatake on the right. Between these two mountains is seen Lake Haruna like a white shining sheet. Beyond the lake, Mount Kamondake, Bingushigadake, and other mountains rise high above the lake. On the right side of Eboshigadake, the snow capped mountains on Shinano and Echigo boundaries are seen lying on the horizon like billows.

Of all the purple-brownish mountains near by, Eboshigatake shoots straight out of the great valley. Its summit consists of standing rocks, and its slopes, having been cut into by the rains, snows and storms of many ages, have now channels running down them. As it was in the middle of May, the spring's touch was visible even in the depth of the mountains and various kinds of oaks growing in the channels of the mountain side and slopes wore garments of green leaves, looking as if a number of green dragons were going down the mountain along a winding path or as if green cataracts were pouring down. These, together with the same green streams dropping down from the skirt of Haruna-Fuji, were running down to join the green tossing crests of many a hill at the bottom of the great valley.

It was two o'clock in the afternoon. The atmosphere was heavy and sultry. The western sky appeared copper colored, and all the mountains in view were soundless, a threatening calmness filling the valley.

While I was sitting thus, the sky over Eboshigatake began to look gloomy and clouds dyed with black ink were rising in masses. Then, somewhere, the thunder began to roll, as if the attacking drums of the coming storm were beating. The air got suddenly wet and in a moment the whole view darkened with grief, a blast of cold wind swept by before me. A dreary sound, whether that of the lake, of the rain, or of the trees of all the mountains shaking their branches and boughs is uncertain, came about in the mountain valley and then filled Heaven and Earth as if it were the battle cry of the mountains against the storm. The scene was terrible. Looking up, I saw those mountains in the west of Eboshigatake were covered by a dark indigo color and the storm was already raging thereabout; but the mountains on the boundaries were still to be seen, their snowy garments remaining still bright and clear. They were just like a strong army ready for a battle. The first camp, the second camp, the main body, and the rear guard were all standing one after another extending about twenty ri and were waiting the attacks of the storm. The scene made me think of the mighty battle formation of Waterloo, and I felt deeply the power of nature so great and spirit-stirring. An owl was perched on an old oak-tree standing out over the deep ravine and was crying out a warning of the coming storm. Soon thunder claps were heard. Black clouds were coming forth even to cover my head, and the wind was shaking the mountain and valley. Then, a drop of rain as big as a bean, then two drops, and then a million drops began to descend furiously. Breaking through the besieging army of storm and thunder, I ran impetuously down to a tea house of the pass below. (From Tokutomi Roka's "Nature and Man.")

A Year Ago Today

January 23, 1943

Due to the shortage of shipping and the increasing menace of the Axis naval forces, Britain has no means to meet the serious food situation confronting India. The Eighth India Defense Conference now in session in New Delhi is discussing in earnest the food policy but does not seem able to reach any satisfactory conclusion.

* * *

The British authorities are seriously concerned about the damages caused by Japanese air raids on Calcutta, and Viceroy Lord Linlithgow called the National Defense Conference and discussed problems concerning the suspension of shipment into the Calcutta district, the speedy training of Indian pilots, and measures for relieving the food shortage.

* * *

The pressure of the United States Government is now centered on Argentina now that Chile has succumbed and given up her neutrality, and the American Continent Defense Political Commission at Montevideo made public a memorandum drafted by the United States Government named "Act of Fifth Columnists in Argentina." This is the same measure taken by the United States Government against Chile in November.

Fulfillment of Pan-Asianism

Three Principles of Amity, Joint Defense, Economic Collaboration Embodied in Sino-Japanese Treaty

By SHU YABE
(From the Keikoku)

The spirit of one for all and all for one and the ideal of common prosperity for all the nations of Greater East Asia which are the guiding principles of Japan's diplomatic policy have been embodied fully in the recently concluded Pact of Alliance between Japan and China. By this memorable Pact which was signed on October 31, 1943, the Nanking Government has restored complete independence and sovereignty to China, the very things for which Chungking claims she is fighting.

The Chungking regime which is nothing but a tool of the Anglo-Americans has shown by its disparaging statements about Nanking that it is prepared to sacrifice not only China, but all of East Asia for her own selfish motives. For some time it has charged the Nanking Government of being a "puppet" of Japan, and it has accused President Wang Ching-wei of being a traitor to his country. But this Pact of Alliance, in which China was a signatory on a complete basis of equality with Japan, has shown that it is Chiang Kai-shek who is the real traitor to his country; that it was he who had disobeyed the commands bequeathed by Dr. Sun Yat sen by trying to sell out China to her traditional enemies, Britain and the United States

The Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty embodying the three principles of amity, joint defense against Communism and economic collaboration paved the way for the signing of the Pact of Alliance. This basic agreement was signed on November 30, 1940 and it indicated for the first time the desires of both nations to shoulder the common and inseparable destiny of creating a new order in Greater East Asia. Before this time, unfortunately, Japan and China were unable to come to any agreement, much less to arrive at any understanding on general principles because Britain and America had wielded their powerful influences in China to incite the Chinese against Japan.

Changes Take Place

However, sweeping changes have taken place in China following the outbreak and progress of the War of Greater East Asia. The eradication of Anglo-American influences from East Asia has enabled Japan to effect various ameliorative measures she had long planned for China. On January 9, 1942, Japan introduced what is known as the New China Policy and she showed by deeds, and not mere words, her sincerity of purpose in China. To the Nanking Government she returned her concessions in China, relinquished her extraterritorial rights, and transferred the control of enemy properties, as well as Chinese factories which had been under Japanese military control.

Soon afterward Britain and the United States pledged to return their settlements and waive their extraterritorial rights also, but it is highly interesting to note that by this time they no longer had any concessions or exercised any special rights in China. It was only an empty gesture on their part, of course, made merely to counteract Japan's act of friendship toward China.

The Pact of Alliance between Japan and China which was the result of this New China Policy called for, among other things, the maintenance of stability, reciprocity and equality. The equal standing of Japan and China, especially, was clarified as never before, and it was only natural therefore that President Wang Ching-wei was so intensely gratified. Convinced of Japan's sincerity, he appealed for the co operation of all Chinese and stressed the duty of China in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

Refuting the argument advanced by the Chungking regime that there can be no peace between Japan and China unless the conditions existing before the China Affair were restored, President Wang recently stated that conditions in China today are even better than those which prevailed prior to the outbreak of the China Affair. No one can doubt the truth of his statement. Gone are the humiliating foreign concessions wherein hung signs, "Chinese and Dogs Not Allowed." The system of consular jurisdiction whereby Chinese were often tried in foreign courts within their own country is now a thing of the past. With the help of Japan, China has at last become a full-fledged independent nation both in name and in substance.

Expression of Friendship

That Japan should show such generosity and friendship toward China is not strange. She has always maintained that she is not fighting for self-aggrandizement but for more lofty ideals of common prosperity for East Asia and the liberation of its one billion peoples from Anglo-American domination. Consequently, Japan's magnanimity is not confined to China alone. While prosecuting the War of Greater East Asia on the one hand, she has helped Burma and the Philippines to gain their independence, and she has granted the right of participation in administration to the Indonesians.

But of all the nations of Greater East Asia, China, since the Opium War in the middle of the nineteenth century, has been the victim of the greatest oppression and misdeeds at the hands of the United States and Britain. She has been a nation in name only for nearly a whole century. In the words of President Wang Ching-wei, China was reduced by these Powers to the position of a "semi-colony" and made the object of their economic exploitation and political domination.

It was because of this sad state of affairs that Dr. Sun Yat-sen emerged from obscurity to launch his great revolutionary movement. His one great desire was to see all East Asia united, including the 350,000,000 peoples of India. He constantly sought the cooperation of the Japanese in this attempt. Dr. Sun Yat-sen died without realizing his Pan-Asiatic dream, but he knew in his innermost soul that this could never be accomplished without first driving out Anglo-American influence from East Asia.

Made Mistakes

It must be admitted that Japan's policy in China in the past was not altogether free from mistakes. At times she showed an unneighborly attitude toward China, especially when she imitated the Anglo-Americans and made the same demands they made of China. But China, too, was partly responsible by her hostile anti-Japanese attitude which she made no attempt to conceal. The China Affair was the culmination of the friction between the two nations, but after much bloodshed, both nations have come to realize their past mistakes, and today they have shown their resolve to cooperate whole-heartedly in the future.

At the Japanese-American negotiations before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the United States professed to be the self-appointed dictator of Asia by demanding that Japan withdraw all her armed forces immediately from China. Had Japan submitted to these demands it would have been tantamount to granting the United States free reign to interfere in all future affairs of Greater East Asia. Japan felt that it was her duty to reject such an arrogant command, not only for her own sake, but for that of China and all the nations of East Asia.

After Japan succeeded in ousting Anglo American power from East Asia, she and China have been able to work out their mutual problems without outside interference. Japan went ahead with her New China Policy abolishing unilateral treaties and returning all enemy properties to the Nanking Government. To Britain and America who are always guided by selfish aims in their actions, it was not strange that Japan's generosity toward China appeared to have an ulterior motive. They interpreted this benevolence as a gesture on the part of Japan to court the good will of China whose support she needed in prosecuting the War of Greater East Asia.

Some of Chungking's publicity agents too, have interpreted Japan's actions likewise, but there is an ancient Chinese adage which illustrates most eloquently why Britain and America cannot be expected to understand the true motives of Japan. It reads, "What is in the innermost soul of the stork, the queen of all birds, cannot be appreciated by the sparrows." Likewise what prompted Japan to adopt her New China Policy is beyond Anglo American perception.

Conditions Improved

As President Wang Ching-wei has pointed out, conditions today are even better than ever before; without international concessions, without humiliating extraterritorial rights, and without unfair unilateral treaties. Japan has helped make this possible for China. She has thus shown that she harbors no ambitions in China, politically, economically or militarily.

Let us, then, forget past complications and mistakes. East Asia today stands at the crossroads of her future destiny. One leads to a renaissance period of prosperity for all; the other, to misery and ruin. Anglo-American domination and exploitation was responsible for China's suffering and humiliation before the war.

Yet the insidious Anglo-Americans are desperately trying to keep Chungking in the war today to serve their own means. However, unable to give concrete military aid, they have resorted to empty political gestures by waiving extraterritorial rights which they no longer possess and pledging non discrimination in the future. It is high time that the leaders of Chungking realize the folly of fighting for the Anglo-Americans, for by so doing, they are only helping Britain and the United States in their attempt to rob the Philippines and Burma of their newly won independence and to ensure the subjugation of all the peoples of East Asia.

MORAL TRAITS IN JAPAN AND THE P.I.

Two Nations Inextricably Linked By Racial, Cultural Ties

By MOISES B. BAUTISTA
Written for the Nippon Times

Since protohistoric ages Japan and the Philippines have been closely and inextricably linked by solid ties of geographical propinquity, racial kinship, cultural affinity, and historic association.

Geographically speaking, the Japanese and Filipinos are next-door neighbors, because their respective countries are adjacent to each other and are both oceanic fragments of Asia.

Racially, they are fellow Asians, being both of Asian ancestry, and are both invigorated by Malay blood. It has also been rightly said that both peoples belong to the Black Current Race (Kuro Shio). It is of interest to note that the basic food of this race is rice, in contrast to the bread of the West.

Culturally, both the Japanese and the Filipinos have a basic Oriental civilization and possess identical cultural characteristics, as can be clearly seen in the similarities of their folklore, family life, customs, proverbs and music.

Both have imbibed Occidental civilizational influences, but while the Japanese have been wise enough to assimilate only the best elements of Western culture, preserving their own Oriental cultural heritage, the Filipinos, on the other hand, have absorbed too much of the exotic influences and almost bartered their Oriental soul for the dazzling trappings of Occidental civilization.

Antedate Westerners

The early relations between Japan and the Philippines are of prehistoric origin and antedate the advent of the Westerns in the Orient. In view of all these foregoing facts, it may not seem strange that the Filipinos and the Japanese possess very similar characteristics in many respects. In the present article I will only discuss the moral similarities between the two peoples.

A few days before my departure for Japan, four prominent Japanese newspapermen, representing the biggest press organizations in this country, interviewed me in the Great Eastern Hotel in Manila. I noted during the interview that they had the wrong impression that Western influences had completely wiped out the native Filipino culture and traditions. This erroneous impression might be due to the fact that they only saw the Western atmosphere of Manila. In their lightning tour throughout the Southern Regions, they were not given the golden opportunity to study at close range the provincial and rural life of the Filipinos.

Just as the Philippines has been able to preserve the Tagalog dialect during four centuries of foreign domination, so in the same way she has saved from virulent Western corruption at least certain vestiges of her precious cultural heritage. Foreign cultures threatened the existence of Filipino culture, but merely succeeded in submerging it.

Among the outstanding characteristics of this culture, we find the strong family solidarity. This moral quality remains today a potent factor in the social structure of the Philippines. The members of the family work and collaborate with each other. In spite of the existence of the law on age majority, the Filipinos respect the ruling authority of the parents. There is a close attachment among the members of a family and of families of common kinship. On the occasion of feast, marriage, death and other onerous events, the relatives help in many ways to lighten the burden.

Respect for Elders

Respect for elders and superiors is another predominant characteristic of the Filipinos. The Filipino dialects reflect this moral quality in the abundant use of "honorifics."

In family affairs, the words of the elders are always respected. The young ones have to abide by the decisions of their elders. It is worthy of note that the Filipinos always respect the constituted authorities.

Foreigners have been deeply impressed by the courteous welcome with which Filipinos receive even strangers. This is a clear manifestation of the hospitality of the Filipinos, an admirable characteristic of Orientals. A traveler from one region to another in the Philippines need not worry about where to sleep and eat. He can

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Germany's New Weapons

By Our Foreign Editor

Recent reports from British sources indicate that the British people, especially those in cities, are terror-stricken in anticipation of retaliatory air raids by Germany by means of newly invented military weapons which have been secretly developed by her scientists. Many British experts in military technique are advising the Britons by mobilizing all means of propaganda—radio, newspapers and magazines, to be prepared for such air bombings. Hitherto, the British people had been rather adamant regarding their national situation, entertaining fond hope that the proposed landing of an Anglo-American force on Western Europe would be made in the near future, but now they have become completely terrified by the admonition.

Lidell Hart, one such expert, has declared in a recent issue of the Daily Mail that the present war would be a protracted and exhaustive one, unless some startling new invention of amazing destructive power makes its advent, and that Germany is in a position to render such an invention. Cummings, another expert, stated in the News Chronicle that the only effective way of preventing the coming German retaliatory air attack is to make a forced landing on Western Europe as quickly as possible.

New Arms Proving Worth

Now, the fact is that new German military weapons so much feared by the Britishers have been already put into practice beginning from the close of last December in aerial, land and sea fighting. Evidently, a new invention or method has been effected which counteracts and overcomes the British instruments for detecting German submarines, so that now the latter can approach close to the enemy fleet and fire torpedoes in formation. This was recently demonstrated by the sinking of a British destroyer fleet in a midnight battle on New Year's Eve and also in another attack on a British destroyer squadron on New Year's Day.

The introduction of a new German military invention for aerial warfare was reported by one of the pilots of an American Flying Fortress which made an attack on Kiel some time ago. He declared that the German planes are using a new type of air bomb towed by cable from the plane. The missile, he said, which appeared to be a 50-kilogram bomb, exploded only 45 meters from his plane. Another pilot said that one German plane, towing the bomb, passed between the formation of raiding planes and exploded it against one of the Flying Fortresses, showing a terrific power of destruction.

Concerning this glider bomb and new type of radio-propelled bomb, the Washington correspondent of the Sunday Times writes substantially as follows in a recent issue of The Army and Navy Journal:

"The appearance of a new type of bomb and its special plane has greatly aided the protection of Germany against aerial raids by the anti-Axis planes. The glider bomb is discharged between three and five miles from the object to be attacked, by a liquid fuel gun several thousand feet above the ground while the plane on which it is loaded is flying in a horizontal line. The radio-propelled bomb which has large wings is not much different from the glider bomb in essentials, except in that it can be fired even as high as 20,000 feet above the ground and enjoys a high precision in hitting its objective."

Rocket-Bomb Most Feared

But the greatest object of fear for the British people at present regarding possible German air raids is the rocket-bomb. An expert in aircraft warfare in Britain, writes to the following effect in a recent issue of the Sunday Express regarding this new type bomb:

"This weapon is bound to bring about a sharp transformation in present day aerial warfare. It does not mean that invention of a new gun or of a new airplane but that of the uranium bomb. It has a terrific explosive power through the disruption of atoms. A match box full of uranium is sufficiently powerful to blow up a big battleship one mile into mid-air."

In anticipating such destruction to be wrought by German air raiders in retaliation against the indiscriminate bombing of German cities, the people of Britain are in a state of hysteria and already many of them have begun moving into the country with their families and belongings from London and other large cities. Both official circles and military experts are urging the people to be on guard against the possibility of the Germans trying to paralyze the fighting power of Britain by the use of such a method of warfare, and are regarding the present "calm" of Germany as ominous.

JAPANESE SHIPBUILDING MAKES BIG STRIDES

Technique Surpasses That of Enemy Countries

By TATSUO OBA
(From the Tokyo Shimbun)

Just prior to the outbreak of the China Affair, when modern Japanese freighters were calling at London's West Indian Docks in a steady stream, A. C. Hardy, a leading British shipping expert, wrote a series of articles which created a sensation in Britain. Hardy warned that the amazing progress made by Japanese shipbuilders was jeopardizing British predominance in the maritime world.

"Our shipowners do not realize," he declared, "that the future of a nation's merchant marine depends on the development of its freight service. Although Britain still dominates world shipping, we are fast slipping from that position. That is because we have paid too much attention to the development of our passenger service to the utter neglect of our cargo fleet."

"While we have been stupidly competing with France and America in the construction of luxurious passenger vessels," he pointed out, "Japan, a comparative newcomer in the shipping race, has silently built up an efficient, widespread freight service. Today, she is unquestionably our most dangerous rival. If our shipowners do not wake up to this fact in due time, Japan will most certainly overtake us."

Advance Remarkable

That the Japanese technique of ship construction had reached such a stage was truly remarkable, especially in view of the fact that the ban on the building of large ships in Japan was lifted only after Commodore Perry's "Black Ships" in 1853 roused her from three hundred years of peaceful slumber. In this connection, it is interesting to recall that only some seventy years have passed since the first modern shipyard in Japan was erected in the little village of Toda on Izu Peninsula. Thus within an almost unbelievably short period of time, Japanese shipbuilding technique had advanced to such a stage where it was respected even by the British with their centuries of experience in the construction of large seagoing vessels.

The remarkable achievements of our shipbuilders were admittedly due considerably to the adoption of "Western designs and technique, but their policy of closely copying the West has been gradually discarded. At the same time, the Japanese have made valuable contributions to the science of shipbuilding on their own part.

One of the first was made several decades ago. A certain Japanese shipping firm had placed an order with the Kawasaki Shipbuilding Company in Hyogo Prefecture for a freighter. They requested that the hull of the ship be designed in such a way that water resistance would be reduced to a minimum.

Approached Shipping Firm

Upon hearing of this order, a foreign firm in Kobe, interested in selling patent rights, approached the shipping firm and succeeded in convincing it that the hull design created by Dr. Meyer of Vienna was the world's best. The Kawasaki Company, however, insisted that the design perfected by an official of the Communications Ministry by the name of Shigemitsu was better.

The insistence of the shipbuilders moved the shipping firm to test the two designs scientifically. It entrusted the experiments to Hydro-Tank Laboratories in Hamburg. After undergoing several months of careful test, Dr. Shigemitsu's patent emerged victorious.

Some ten years later, Dr. Yamagata, another eminent Japanese shipbuilding engineer, published a report on his experiments with propellers. He had found that the single screw had more driving force per horsepower than the twin-screw.

Again Japanese shipbuilding science was to demonstrate that it was inferior to that of no other nation. In 1937 America established a maritime commission for the purpose of constructing 500 efficient freighters of a standardized type within a period of ten years. In preparing their plans, the commission came across Dr. Yamagata's report and gave it close consideration. Some members of the commission argued that the adoption of the single screw was dangerous as the loss of one propeller would force it to drift at the mercy of the elements. The fact that Dr. Yamagata's suggestions were finally adopted by America, who is very fussy about the welfare of seamen, indicates just how conclusive his findings were.

Thus, even before the outbreak of the war in the Pacific, American shipbuilders were discovering that they had much to learn from us. A close study of the plans adopted by the American maritime commission shows that it incorporated many ideas of unquestionably Japanese origin. Japanese shipbuilders, long accused of being imitators, were now being imitated, and the efficient cargo fleet they had meanwhile built up had been expanded to a point where it was no stranger in any of the seven seas.